TWO TREATISES:

The first of

Blood-Letting,

AND THE

Diseases to be cured thereby.

The second of

CUPPING AND SCARIFYING,

AND THE

Diseases to be cured thereby.

By *Nich Culpeper* Gent. *M. Ruland*, And *Abdiah Cole*, Doctor of Physick.

The third Edition, Corrected by *D. M.* Dr. of Physick.

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To the Reader.

THese Two Treatises though in bulk but small, yet contain much matter, and that absolutely necessary to be known by every one that desires to support

and maintain the health of his body: for indeed the Rules are good and safe, and have no difficulty to be followed, how dangerous Phlebotomy *is if not used with extraordinary caution every one-ey'd Midwife can tell you: And I am sure* Cupping *and* Scarifying

To the Reader.

Scarifying *cannot be leſs, but rather more troubleſome and hazardous, here are wholſome precepts how to uſe both with fitting cautions to Time, place, and the Emergencies of the Diſeaſes affecting any part of the Body; So that you may in effect hereby*

know, if your Doctor *deal candidly with you, and in a manner Inſtruct him to reforme a miſtake, Uſe it therefore to thy advantage with as much gratefulneſs, as the Author hath communicated it with freeneſs of ſpirit, and he doubts not but at ſome time*

To the Reader:

time or other in your life, you will have cause to Say, you were not deceived in the purchase of this little Book:

Farewell.

OF

OF
Blood-Letting,
AND THE
DISEASES
To be cured thereby.

What Blood-letting or Phlebotomy is?

IT is an Universal evacuation of fulneſs of humors or Plethory. And Plethory is the increaſe of humors

above equality in the Veins.

The knowledge of Complexions is requiſite to Phlebotomy.

The ſigns of a ſanguine Complexion are contained in theſe Verſes.

By nature they are fat and love to hear
News and reports, to drink and make good chear,
To court fair Ladies, and to laugh and ſing
And play the Poets, and learn any thing.
To Wrath not prone, but noble, kind and free,
Abounding much in liberalitie.
Of Red Complexion like the fragrant roſe
And bold as Hector *to affront their foes.*

Signs

Signs of Plethory and Blood abounding.

When blood abounds the face is over red,
The eyes ſtart out, and cheeks are fully fed,
The body is unwildy, pulſe is quick,
Full, ſoft, and in the forehead there doth ſtick
A tearing pain, the belly it is bound.
The tongue is dry, with thirſt, and ſleep profound.
Spittle is ſweet, and when they ſharp things take
The taſt is ſweet, it can no difference make.

Signs of the cholerick Complexion and of Choler abounding.

Choler's a humor raigns in furious men
That strive to lord it o're their Brethren;
They learn but slowly, but can eat apace
From whence they grow, in stature, and in face
And heart are bold, still soaring above all
Crafty, deceitful, angry, prodigal;
Slender, rough, dry, and yellow is their skin;
If tongue be parcht with heat, and noise within
The ears, with watching, and with vomiting,

And

And thirſt, fat ſtools, and pain, and belly wing
With loathing: heartach: want of appetite:
If pulſe be hard, and ſwift, and hot, and light,
Mouth dry and bitter, and of fire thou dream,
Be ſure that Choler is in the ſupream:

Signs phlegmatick Complexion, and of Flegm abounding.

Flegm makes men ſtrong; of ſtature broad and low.
They flatter, then the ſanguin me do grow,
They idleneſs affect, their ſence is dull,
And in much ſleep they do thei bodies lull.

They move as ſlowly as the houſed ſnail,
And are of colour very wanne and pale.
Flegm makes unſavory taſt, which meat doth loath
With ſpitting; pain in head and ſtomach both:
The pulſe is ſeldom, ſlow, and ſoft, and wide,
With dreams of water, where the flegm doth guide.

Signs of Melancholly Complexion, and of Melancholick abounding.

It makes men evil, ſad, and ſlow to ſpeak,
To be contemplative, and ſleep to break,
To be reſolved, but think nothing faſt,

Envy

Envy and avarice in them doth laſt.
Deceit and fear, the colour of their skin
Is ſad and black, pulſe hard, and urin thin.
They dream of Ghoſts, Hobgoblins and Cells.
They yawn and belch, from wind that in them dwells,
They ſpit, and ſpawle, and reliſh very ſour,
And in their left ear is a noiſe each hour.

What Age is fit for Phlebotomy.

Before the ſeventeenth year draw none at all.
In middle age oft for the Surgeon call.
Old folk and children muſt but little bleed,

And then when as there is apparent need.

An Addition.

At this time in great neceſſity, eſpecially in a Pleuriſie and other ſtrong diſeaſes, we bleed with good ſucceſs; in the fourth or fifth year three or four ounces. The middle age is from thirty to forty five or fifty.

What things hinder Phlebotomy.

Bleed not at all, when the Complexions cold,
Nor in cold weather, nor when pain doth hold
With violence, nor after thou haſt been]

In

In bath, or ſporting with thy Fancies queen;
Nor after tedious ſickneſs, nor when
Thou art by meat or drink a ſhame t
men;
Bleed not too young, nor when thou art too old,
Nor when thy ſtomachs weak with ſenſe of cold.

Addition.

To theſe add, Bleed not in the beginning of a Diſeaſe, for the Criſis is the day of the motion of ſickneſs, or in the fit, nor before the Guts are cleanſed from excrements, nor in the time of the Natural courſes of women, nor in the flux of the Hæmorrhoids; nor after a cholerick diſeaſe, and the like, of which we ſhall

ſpeak in the Aphoriſms for bleeding.

At what time Bleeding is good.

In every moneth thou lawfully maieſt bleed,
If blood abound, and thou a vent doſt need.
April *and* May *the Liver-vein is beſt,*
September's *for the Spleen; and for the reſt*
In Winter take the Vein comes from the head,
And in the Autumn let the feet be bled.
In Summer, open ſtill the Liver-vein,
In Spring, that of the Heart call'd Median.

What is to be done in Bleeding.

When you let Blood make a large orifice to let out the Wind and the Blood more freely, after Bleeding let him not sleep for six hours: make not too deep an orifice, lest thou prick a Nerve, and let him not eat presently after bleeding. It is good to bath two or three daies afore bleeding and three or four daies after, give Wine afore and in time of bleeding, if you fear swounding, move before and after by gentle walking.

What is to be avoided after Bleeding.

Abstain from milk, meats and drink, and cold things, and keep from foul weather: clear Air is

is good and reſt; For motion often hurteth.

Of the Effects and profit of Phlebotomy.

It cheereth the ſad, appeaſeth the angry; and keeps Lovers from madneſs, it cleareth the ſight, and makes the Brain warm, and the marrow. It purgeth the bowels, ſtomach and belly, purifieth the ſenſes, cauſeth ſleep. It mends the hearing, and voyce, and increaſeth ſtrength.

What Vein is to be opened ſafely, and profit bleeding bringeth.

I.

The Vein between the Eye-brows in the middle of the Forehead, called Recta *or* Præparata *is opened.*

Againſt old Infirmities, foul Ulcers, the Leproſie, Scab, Morphew, Impetigo, Itch, diſeaſes of the Eyes, old Headach, heavineſs behind in the Head, diſeaſes of the Brain, Madneſs.

II.

The two twisting Veins in the Temples are opened either of them.

Against the half head-ach, great head-ach, and long sickness, old sore Eyes, bleat Eyes, mists in the Eyes, spots, films, tears and webs in the Eyes, scabs in the Eye-lids, Nyctilops, and to make barrenness.

III.

The Vein against the little corner of the Eye is opened a little above the jugal bone.

Against diseases of the Eyes, Head-diseases abated, Head-ach, half Head-ach, Pannus, Tears, old sore Eyes, Nyctilops, scabs in the Eye-brows.

IV. *The*

IV.

The Veins about or behind the Ears in the hollow, which appear when the Throat is tied, and are in that place where you may feel a beating with your finger are opened.

Againſt half Head-ach, old Catarrhs, ſcald head, to refreſh and reſtore the memory, ulcers in the Ears and Neck, to cleanſe the Face, againſt Tooth-ach from defluxion, the head open, and againſt Ulcer and all pain.

V.

The Vein in the tip of the Noſe between the two Griſtles is opened.

Againſt Phrenzies, ſharp Feavers, old Head-ach, old red Faces,

Faces, diſeaſes in the Eyes and bleareyedneſs, heavineſs of head, Hæmorrhoids, Itching of the Noſe, Apoſtem of the Noſe, Bothor.

VI.

The two viſible Veins under the Tongue are opened.

Againſt Impoſthumations of the throat and mouth, and other Diſtempers there, and Quinzy after the Head-vein is firſt opened, of Impoſthumes in the Almonds, heavineſs of Tongue, Apoplexy, Tooth-ach, and Diſeaſes in the Gums, Catarrhs, Pannus, Cough, and diſtempers in the Jaws and Cheeks.

VII.

VII.

The Vein between the Skin and lower Lip is opened.

Againſt ſtinking breath, Corroſion of the Gums and rottenneſs, Ulcers of the Noſe, and diſtempers in the Face and Noſe, pains in Womens breaſts, and Head-ach.

VIII.

The Veins in the Lips are opened.

Againſt Impoſthumes of the Mouth and Gums, the Head-vein being firſt opened. Againſt want of Breath and Leproſie.

IX.

The two Veins in the sides of th Neck, called Gindegi, *they gro large in Singing men, and whe men hold their breath, if th Neck be bound with a Towel a opened.*

Against *Impetigo* or *Serpigo* o *Itch, Noli me tangere* or Canker swollen Gums, Quinzy, Asthma Hoarseness, *Imposthume* of th Lungs, Dispnœa, fits of th Spleen, side-pains.

X.

The Head-vein called Cephali humeraria, and Cubit between t Thumb and fore-finger witho dang

danger is opened there, and in the upper part of bending of the Arm.

Againſt hot pains of the Heart, half Head-ach, Madneſs, Flux of the Eyes, Epilepſie, all Diſeaſes in the Ears, Tumor in the Head, all hurts in the Tongue and diſtempers of the Stomach, and Feavers if it be opened in both Hands.

XI.

The Median in the middle of the bending of the Arm, between the Head-vein and the Baſilick or Liver-vein, It is called the common, black or Heart-vein is opened.

Againſt evacuation of all humors and hot diſtempers of the whole body, all Diſeaſes in the

the Heart, loſt Appetite, al
Paſſions; of the Ribs, Stomach
Spleen, Liver, Sides, Lungs
Breaſt, and whole body.

XII.

The Baſilick Vein which is calle
the great Vein, or inward o
Liver vein is opened for evacua
tion and all Diſeaſes.

In the Liver, Breaſt, Lungs
Stomach, Spleen, Pleura, againſt
Choler from the Liver too hot
Toothach, or pain of the Back
Ribs, Sides, and all the members
bleeding of the Noſe, and
Feavers.

XIII.

The Salvatella or veins called Scelles or Spleen-vein, between the ring and little finger, is opened safely in the right hand, for

Stoppage and Diseases of the Liver; and in the left hand, for Diseases of the Spleen: it is good also against evacuations and Diseases of the Spleen, Liver, Breast, Voyce and Stomach, Heart-ach, Jaundies, all Feavers, stoppage of the Breast, want of Appetite, Distempers in the Face, Paleness, and yellowness of the Eyes.

XIV.

XIV.

The Ham-vein called Vena poplitis *under the Knee in the bending is better to be opened than the Saphena.*

To provoke Terms, againſt pain in the Fundament and Loyns, Hæmorrhoids, and pain in the Bladder and Stones and Feet, all Gouts or Joynt-pains.

XV.

The Sciatica vein in the Ankles of both Feet or thereabout is to be opened.

Againſt Sciatica, Gout, Elephantiaſis or Leproſie, Varices, pains in the Bladder, Dyſury or difficulty

difficulty of urin, Ulcers and swellings in the Stones, and swellings and ulcers of the Kidneys and the like.

XVI.

The Saphena under the inward Ankle of both Feet, sometimes upon the Ankle, or on the sides of it, is often opened.

Against all passions of the Mother, and of the Stones; against old Scabs and salt flegm, pains of the Hips and Legs, to provoke the Terms, and Hæmorrhoids, to purge the Womb, Afterbirth, to take away Barrenness; against Diseases of the Yard and Stones, to draw blood from the Mother, Yard and Stones.

XVII.

XVII.

The Vein in both Insteps upon the great Toe, is opened.

Against Diseases of the Bladder, and spots in the Face, Ophthalmy or sore Eyes, redness and Blear-eyedness, Cancer and Varices or Veins in the Legs, and the Diseases which the Saphena is opened against.

XVIII.

The Veins in both the little Toes are opened.

Against hurts in the Reins, Heavyness and Wearyness of Limbs, Apoplexy, Palsie and Epilepsie.

A Catalogue Alphabetical OF ALL DISEASES That may, and ought to be cured by Phlebotomy.

A.

A Bortion to avoid it, open the Median in the first moneths.

Againſt Alcola or Impoſthume

in the mouth, open the Veins in the Lips.

Anchus, open the Sciatica.

Againſt *Anhelitus* or difficult breatning, open the Gindegi or Veins on each ſide the throat, or the Veins under the tongue.

Anhelitus fœtor or ſtinking breath, open the Vein under the Chin.

Againſt *Angina* or Quinzie, firſt open the Head-vein, and then theſe under the tongue, or Gindegi in the Neck.

Almonds impoſthumed, open the vein under the tongue above the Chin, or both veins under the Tongue.

Animi deliquium or Swounding, open the Vein in the middle of the Forehead.

Anus or Fundament, if it be diſtempered

diſtempered, open one of the four Veins above the Groyns on both ſides. *If* pained, open the Saphæna. If inflamed, open that of the Arm. If there be a hot Impoſthume, open the Baſilick.

Againſt Apoſthumes of the *Anus*, if cold, open the Head-vein in the Hand. If it come forth, open the Vein under the Ankle and the Salvatella.

Againſt the Appetite dog-like, open the Salvatella on the left Foot.

Apoplexie, open the Ham-vein or Ankle-vein, or humeraria in the bending of the Arm, or that between the Thumb and Fore-finger, or let the Noſe bleed. If you firſt open the Saphęna, and then that in the tip of

the Nose it doth Wonders. Or open the two Cephalicks, or the two Veins in both little Toes, or them under the Tongue.

Against Apostbumes internal, open the Median.

Apostbumes of the Liver, see *Jecur* or *Hepar*.

Apostbumes and pains of the Kidneys, Loyns, Thighs, Hipps, Bladder, open the veins under both Knees.

Arthritick, Articular, or Joynt-pains, open first the Basilick, then the *Saphena*, or *Sciatica* vein; and the right Basilick, if it be on the right side, and the left, if on the left.

If it be in the Hand, open the Sciatica on the same side, or the Ham-vein.

Against Asthma, open the Me-

dia

dian on the right side, if it be from Blood, if from vapors on the left side, or the two veins on each side the Neck; or open the veins under the Tongue, or the Basilick, or internal vein in the Arm.

Auditus or Hearing to quicken, open the beating veins, or that on both sides the Nose.

Aurium dolores, or diseases o the Ear, open the veins in the Temples, or first the Cephalick on the contrary side, and then on the same side.

If Blood flow out of the Ears, open the Cephalica on the contrary side. If there be an Ulcer open the hearing Vein, or about the Ear. If Inflammation & Almonds, open that under the Ear. If there be noise or deafness begun, open the vein about the Ear.

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If it be in the Hand, open the Sciatica on the same side, or the Ham-vein.

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Againſt *Axillarum tumorem*, or Swelling in the Armpits, open the inward vein of the left Arm, if it ſwell not, to the bending of the Arm.

B.

Billious or Cholerick Humors, are evacuated by opening the internal Vein in the Arm.

Bellis atra or Melancholly, by the internal Vein on the left Arm.

C.

Againſt *Calculus* or Stone in the Kidneys, open the Sciatica Vein, or Saphena in the Ankle on both Feet.

Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, open the Saphena's.

Calor or Natural heataboun

ding

ding, open the Vein by the Thumb.

In Diseases *Capitis*, or of the Head both internal and external, open the humerary Vein, or Cephalick in the right Arm; if on the right side and the left, if on the left, or that between the Thumb, and the Fore-finger, or the Nose, or th e Vein under the Chin. Or that under the Tongue, or the external Jugular *Vena puppis*, of the Cephalick of the left Hand, or those of the Temples, or the Salvatella, for pain before in the Head, open that in the middle of the Forehead, for Feavers with Headach, open the Median. For old Head-ach, the frontal vein or the Arteries behind the Ears, or the Temple Veins. *In* Catarrhs, open *Vena*

puppis or thoſe under the tongue, or that in the Noſe, or about the Ears External Jugular, or thoſe on both ſides of the Noſe, or the four Palate veins. Againſt heavineſs, or pain behind the Head, open the Frontal Vein. Againſt Ulcers & Scabs in the Head, open the Noſe vein, or in the Temples, or about the Ears. Againſt Trembling, Giddineſs & Pain, open the Vein in the hollow of the Ear. Againſt Melancholly, open that between the Thumb and the Forefinger on the right hand. Againſt *Carus*, firſt opē the head, then the black or Median Vein. *Caſus* or Impoſthumes by falls, open the Baſilick. *Cephalæa* or old Headach, open the Forehead vein, or them behind the Ears.

Cerebri paſſiones, or Diſeaſes of the

the Brain, open the veins in the Neck, or the Salvatellas or Spleen veins, Noſe veins, or frontal vein.

Againſt Cogitations fantaſtick, open the vein in the Forehead.

Cholerick Blood, open the two veins in the little Toes.

Cholerick heat, that between the thumb and the right Fore-finger, or both.

Cholick, the right Baſilick.

Collum or Neck ulcerated, the vein about the Ear, if ſwollen the Thumb vein.

Againſt Diſeaſes
Cordis of the Heart.

In all Paſſions, the Median Salvatella and the Artery. Trembling and Palpitation, the internal vein of the left Arm, the Saphena, and then the Baſilick, thirdly apply Cupping-glaſſes

to the left ſhoulders. In Repletion, open the right Baſilick, in Vapors, open the left Baſilick, in oppreſſion of the Heart, the Median, in Apoſthumes, the Baſilick or the Artery.

Againſt Diſeaſes,

Coſtarum of the Ribs, open the Median pricking in the ſhort Ribs the Salvatella.

Coxendicum of the Hips, the Saphena and *Sciatica*.

Crudities, the inward Veins in both Arms.

In Diſeaſes

Crurum of the Legs.

Heavineſs, the Ham or Sciatica vein. Pain and Apoſthume, the veins in the great Toes, the Hams

Hanis and *Saphena*. In *Swelling*, the *Saphena*. In Inflammations of the Legs, the Arm Veins.

D.

In *Dilirium* or Doting, open the humerary in the Arm, or the Vein between the Thumb and the Fore-finger, or the Noſe.

In Diſeaſes,

Dentium.

Of the Teeth, open the Cephalick on the contrary ſide, The Palate Vein, firſt the ſhoulder veins, then under the Hips, Thoſe behind the Ears, under the tongue,

tongue. If the lower Teeth ach, that under the Chin, in pain and putrefaction, that between the Chin and under the Lip.

In *Diarrhœa* open the left Basilick.

In Diaphragma.

Inflamed and ulcerated, open the inward vein on the left Arm. And in all Diseases below the Diaphragma, the Basilick, and above, the Cephalick.

In Dolor

Or pain of the Kidneys, Loins, Feet, Thighs, Bladder, open the Ham-vein: of the Back, first the Basilick then the Sciatick. If there be Plethory, in the Joynts and Feet, the Ham vein. See *Artitulorum dolor* or Joynt-pain.

In

In Dyſentery, open the Liver-vein on the right ſide if there be Repletion.

In Diſpnœa, open the Gindegi in the Neck.

E.

In *Elephantiaſis* or Leproſie, open the Salvatella on the contrary ſide, and then the Ham Vein or Sciatica.

In *Empyema*, open the black Veins on that ſide.

In Hepatis,

Or Liver-diſeaſes, open Baſilica or Salvatella on the right Hand in a Sanguine Impoſthume, the Baſilick or Cephalick, or Saphena on the ſame ſide, or the right Baſilica. See *Jecur.*

In

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In

In Epilepſie or Falling ſickneſs, open firſt the Saphena, then the Cephalick, thirdly that under the Tongue. Alſo the Ham or Ankle-vein, or left Hand Cephalick, or left Salvatella.

In *Eriſipelas*, open that between the Thumb and forefinger in the right hand.

F.

In Diſeaſes of the Face, as flux and other paſſions, that in the Forehead. In Tumors, Knobs, Redneſs, open the Palate-vein and Cephalick on both Hands. In Leproſie, Redneſs, Puſtles, that under the Chin, the frontal. Thoſe behind the Ears, the two veins in the firſt

firſt Joynt of the great Toe that Palate veins. In Redneſs, Puſtles, Spots & ill Colour, the Frontal. *In* deformity, Foulneſs, Spots, Scabs, Puſtles, And either vein in the little Toe, that behind the Ear or in the Temples, under the Chin or Tongue.

In all Feavers, the Salvatella on the left Hand, or both Cephalicks.

In Feavers, Synoch the internal right Arm-vein. In Women with Child, the Saphena and Ham in a burning peſtilent Feaver. Tertian, Quotidian, Intermitting, and Semitertian, the inward vein of the right Arm. In all Quartans, the inward vein in the left Arm.

In Fiſtulaes, the Lip veins.

In Fluxes, with Plethory, the Cephalick

Cephalick on the right Hand, and that in the Arm first, and then that in the Ham, as *Sciatica*, also the black Vein, Head-vein under the Tongue. When the feet have water, the *Sciatica*, or that under the little Toe. The Nose, the *Saphena* on the same side, and the Cephalick. In a flux of the Belly of blood not excoriating, open the black Vein or the Basilick. If it be from the Veins of the upper Guts, open the Basilick or *Salvatella* on the same side, or the Axillares under the Belly.

In *Flatus* or Wind of the Belly, the Cephalick.

In *Fœtor* or Stink and Putrefaction of the Teeth or Gums, that in the Chin and lower Lip.

G.

In *Genitalium morbis*, or Diſeaſes of the Privities, the *Sciatica*, Popletica or *Saphena*.

In Gums diſeaſed, firſt the Humerary, then under the Lips and Tongue. If impoſthumated, firſt the Cephalick, then the Lips. *If* Pain, or *Impoſthume*, or Ulcers, open the veins in the Neck or Lips. *In* putrefaction, *Stink*, Ulcer, *Inflammation*, that between the Lips and Chin, or that in the corner of both Lips.

In Gibboſity, the Baſilick.

In Gonorrhæa, the Baſilick.

In Diſeaſes *Gutturis* of the Throat ſwollen &c. The veins of the Palate under the tongue, the Jugulars.

In paſſions of the Gurgulion or Weaſand the two under the tongue.

H,

H.

Hæmorrhoids, to open them the Saphena, Ham, Sciatica or Ankle-vein.

Hæmorrhoids to ſtop, that in the Arm called Baſilick right or left, the left Salvatella is better, the Lip-veins or that in the Noſe.

In Hemicrania the Cephalick, Temple-veins, or behind the Ears, the Frontal, the veins behind the Head.

Humerorum morbis, or diſeaſes of the Shoulder that on the top of the Arm, in tumor; the left internal, unleſs it reach to the Elbow.

In humors crude: the internal vein on both Arms.

In Hydrops or Dropſie: The two

two Ham-veins, or that under the Prepuse in general swelling: or the Cephalick if it be Wind.

In Hypochondries distempered the *S*alvatella on the right hand.

I.

In Jaundies yellow, the right Salvatella whether a Feaver or no: or the basilick Jaundies black, the left basilick, and then the Salvatella.

In Jecoris morbis *or diseases of the Liver.*

The Salvatella on the left hand, the basilick on the right in an Imposthume: see Aposthume by fall or stroak, the Basilick on the other

other ſide, or the ſame in a Phlegmatick Impoſthume, the right Baſilick, or on the ſame ſide in obſtruction. Firſt the black vein, then the Baſilick, and right Salvatella.

In Inflammation of it in the inward Vein of the right Arm

In impetigo the frontal.

Inflammations, firſt in the Arm if that doth not prevail, then in the Ham or foot: If it be a light Inflammation, open the Vein beneath on the ſame ſide.

In Inflammations, under the Reins open the inward vein of the Arm on the ſame ſide.

Of the Fundament, Privities, Bladder, Groyns, Thighs, open the upper veins in the Arm.

Inflammation of the Groyn, the upper vein in the Arms.

Inſania

Inſania or Madneſs, the Humerary vein in the Arm, the Cephalick or the Noſe, *Vena puppis*, or in the cavity of the Ear, or in the crown of the Head, or in the Frontal.

Joynts pain and Diſeaſes, ſee *Arthritis*.

Ischias or *S*ciatica, the *S*ciatica-vein. L.

In *Lachrymæ* tears or flux of the Eyes, open the Temples, the Humerary on the ſame ſide, or that vein in the great corner of the Eye. See *Oculus* or Eye.

Lactis abundantia or Milk abounding, firſt the *S*aphena, then ſcarifie the Thighs and open the Baſilick.

Laſſitude or lazineſs of Limbs, the Ham-veins.

Laterum dolor or ſide-pain the Gindegi or Median. Len-

Lentigo, the tip of the Nose, or that in the Lips, or under the Chin.

Leprosie, the frontal or Gindegi in the Neck.

To lighten the body and mind, the vein of the Prepuse.

To lighten the feet and legs, the Ham-vein.

In Diseases

Linguæ.

Of the Tongue, In Impostumes, Tumors, first the Cephalick on the right side, then the Lip-veins or under the tongue. In slowness or hinderance of speech, The Vein under the Tongue, or when it is swollen the veins under it, or the Cephalick.

Lipothymia

Lipothymia or swounding, the Frontal.

Lippitude or Blear-eyedness, and redness, &c. open the veins between the Thumb and fore-finger, or the Cephalick of the left hand, or in the tip of the Nose, or in the Temples, or in the corners of the Eyes.

Loyns pained and other Diseases, both the Hams, the Median, the Saphena, both the great Toe-veins, and the Sciatica.

M.

In *Mammillarum* or Pap-diseases, open the Vein under the Chin. When the Paps are swollen or Inmposthumated, the Saphena.

Madness; first the Basilick, then the

the Median or Saphena, the Cephalick, or humerary in the Arm, in the Noſe, ſee *Inſania* or Madneſs.

In Mother-diſeaſes, open the *Salvatella* in the left hand, the Sciatica or Saphena. When there is an Ulcer or Impoſthume, open firſt the Baſilica, then the Saphena. When there are clefts, the left Baſilick or left Saphena. When a Cancer, firſt the baſilica, then the *Saphena*. In an Inflammation, open the Ham or Ankle-vein. When there is *Itch*, open firſt the Median, then the Baſilica. When it is diſcoloured upwards, open the *Saphena*. When fallen down, the Baſilica. When it is ſuffocated, the *Saphena*, or Ham-vein: To purge and

and cleanſe the Mother, open the Saphena.

Maxillarum affectibus or in diſeaſes of the Jaws, firſt open the humerary veins, then under the Lip and the veins of the Palate.

In the Diſeaſes of the under Jaw and Mandible, open that under the Tongue: when they are ſwollen, open the Gindegi and the veins above the Ears.

Melancholy, open the right Cephlick or the left vein of the Back, the left Baſilick, or firſt the black vein, then the baſilick or Foot-vein.

Memory to repair and keep it open, the veins behind the Ears, or the Noſe-vein.

Menſtrua or Terms to provoke, the Saphena and that behind the Clavicula or the Knee-vein, or that in the Ham: or firſt open

the basilick, then both the Saphenaes, or open one day and the other the next, and take four ounces: or open the vein in the great Toe, or that in the little Toe, or the Sciatica vein.

To stop them open the Basilica.

Mictus sanguinis or pissing of blood, open the Basilick and Saphena, or the Cephalick, if it bleed from the bladder, Liver, or Spleen: if bleeding come from Reins, Kidneys, or back, open the Saphena.

Mole, open the Saphena often.

Morphew, open the Frontal, or vein in the Nose, or that under the Chin.

N. Nostrils

N.

Noſtrils bleeding, open the Saphena on the ſame ſide, then the Cephalick, in Bothor or Itch open the Noſe-vein in an Ulcer the Saphena, if the Terms or Hemorrhoids begin to flow, if not open the Cephalick and Noſe-vein, or that under the Chin: if they ſtick open, the Cephalick, and then the Noſe-vein.

Nerves when weak, the Ham-vein.

Nyctalops, the Cephalick or Lachrymal veins in the Noſe, then in the Temples, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

O.

Occiput or the hinder part of the Head pained, open the vein under the Tongue, the *Vena puppis*, or of the Neck.

Oculi the Eyes, in their Diſeaſes, open the upper Vein in the Arm, thoſe in the Temples, that in the Forehead, or under the Thumb, or firſt the Cephalick, then the Frontal, or in the corners of the Eyes. In pain or dim ſight, open the great Toe-vein, or them in the corners of the Eyes by the Noſe: in ſpots of the Eyes and redneſs, the Noſe-vein, in Lippitude, Catarracts, Clouds, Dimneſs, Moiſture, &c. open the Temple-veins on both

ſides,

sides, the right Cephalick, both Veins in the great corners of the Eyes. In heavinesſ, open the Frontal, in redneſs, the Noſe, in heat and pricking, thoſe in the corners of the Eyes.

In Tears, Defluxion and Moiſture, the humerary on the ſame ſide, or that in the great corner of the Eye, both Cephalicks, both the Temple-veins, and that of the Noſe.

In Lippitude, that between the thumb and the fore-finger in both hands, the Noſe-vein, and both the Temples, both the veins, and in the great corners of the Eyes near the Noſe, the left Cephalick: in Tumor or ulcer, both the Veins between the Thumb and the fore-finger, both the great toe veins, and that in the

middle of the Forehead: In Inflammation and ſalt Tears, open the humerary on the ſame ſide, or that in the great corner of the Eye.

Omnes humores or all humors, to purge and cure all Diſeaſes. If the blood offend, open the Median.

In all Diſeaſes of Nutritive members, open the Sciatica or Saphena.

In all Diſeaſes above the Diaphragma, open the Cephalick.

In all Diſeaſes in parts under the Diaphragma, the Baſilick.

Ophthalmy, the Cephalick in the contrary hand; If there be Plethory, firſt the oppoſite Baſilick, then the Cephalick, or firſt the Saphena on the ſame ſide, if the matter be little and a flux, the

Cephalick

Cephalick on the same side, also the Temple-veins, or them in the great Toe, or between the Thumb and forefinger, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

Orifice of the Stomach pained, the Artery is to be opened.

Oris or Mouth-evils, the Tongue-veins, in pain, the Palate-vein; stink, that under the Chin, or that between the Chin and the Lip, or that in the hollow of the Ears: In Imposthumes and Ulcers, first the Cephalick, then the Lip-veins, and under the Tongue.

P.

Palpebræ or Eyebrows if Scabby, the Cephalick or Lachrymal veins, of the Temples, if thick, the Cephalick.

Palpitation of the Heart: the inward veins of the left Arm.

Pannus the Temple-veins, and the two Arteries behind the Ears.

Palsie: both the veins in the little toes, or that under the Tongue.

Parotis: that under the Ear.

Pectoris of the Breast, the Basilick on the left Arm, the Neck-veins, or the two under the Tongue.

To cleanse the breast: open the salvatella.

Pedum of Feet, in all pains open the Ham vein, or in the little Toes,

Toes, when ſwollen and red, the Ham and ſciatica-veins. In itch or ſcabs, the two great Toe-veins.

Peripneumony: the baſilick oppoſite, if the pain reach to the Throat, Breaſt or Arm, open the internal vein on the ſame ſide.

Percuſſion or ſtroak cauſing impoſthume: the Baſilick.

Peſtilent Feaver: the right Arms inward vein.

Plague, if it be in the Neck, open behind the Ears, if in the Cervix, the Cephalick in the Arm or Thumb. If in the Chin or Forehead, the veins under the Tongue.

If in the Head, ſhoulder, Breaſt, the Median.

If in the Arms, Ribbs, Breaſts, Armpits, the Baſilick, Median and ſalvatella.

If in the Thigh, the ſaphena.

If in the Knees, Shins or Ankles, the Sciatica vein.

If in the Loins and Feet: open the Palſie vein near the little Toe.

Phrenſie, firſt the Hand Cephalick, or the Saphena which is better, then the Forehead: but take heed that he move not much in, or after bleeding, or the humerary, or between the Thumb and Fore-finger, or in the Noſe.

Phthiſis or Conſumption, firſt the left Baſilick, then the Salvatella.

Pleuriſie, the oppoſite Baſilick, at the beginning when the matter flows, when there is plenitude; or firſt open the Saphena, and then the Baſilick. If it be in the right

right ſide, open the right Saphena, when there is but little plenitude, or when the matter is flowed, then open on the ſame ſide, or the Gindegi and Median. If the pain reach to the Throat, Papps or Arm, open the internal Vein on the ſame ſide.

Plethory, when no part is affected any vein may be opened with benefit.

In Plethory, that maketh diſeaſes from unknown cauſes, open the Liver-vein in the right Arm.

Plethory of crude humors in internal Veins in both Arms.

Plethory from Terms ſtopt, the *Saphena*.

Plethory great with Defluxion, firſt the Veins in the Arm: and if that will not do,

do, the Leg or Foot-veins.

Plethory of Melancholly, the inward Vein in the right Arm.

Plethory of Choler, the inward Vein in the right Arm.

Podagra or Foot-gout, firſt the Baſilick, then the Arthritick or Saphena, and the right Baſilick, if it be in the right Foot, if in the left, the left; alſo the Ham vein. *See Arthritis.*

Podex inflamed, the upper Veins in the Arm.

Prægnantes or Women with Child, bleed about the fifteenth week, again when they open again about the twenty ſixth week, open the Hepatick againſt the little finger. *Andrenatus* allows to Plethorick women with child, bleeding in the ſecond, third

third or fourth moneth, but not in the eight or ninth moneth.

Priapism, first the black Vein, then the Basilick.

Pudendi or Privities, the Saphena, the Genital-vein, Sciatica, Ham-vein, or the Veins above the Pecten. When there is Ulcer or Tumor, open the great Toe Veins. See *Virga*.

Puerperæ or Women with Child in Feavers, open the Saphena and Ham-vein.

Pulmonum or Diseases in the Lungs, the Median, the Veins under the Tongue, the inward Vein in the left Arm, the Salvatella. In Imposthumes of the Lungs, the Gindegi.

Punction

do, the Leg or Foot-veins
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Puerperæ or Women with Child in Feavers, open the Saphena and Ham-vein.

Pulmonum or Diseases in the Lungs, the Median, the Veins under the Tongue, the inward Vein in the left Arm, the *Salvatella*. In Imposthumes of the Lungs, the Gindegi.

Punction

Punction or pricking under the ſmall Ribs, the Salvatella.

Pupil of the Eye dilated, the Cephalick or lachrymal Veins, and the Temples.

Q.

Quartan Ague, the inward Vein in the left Arm.

Quotidian daily, intermitting, and ſeminary, the inward Vein of the right Arm.

R.

Rhagades or Clefts of the Womb, open the Baſilick in the left Hand, or the Saphena in the left Foot.

Raucedo or Hoarſnes, the Gindegi, the two veins on both ſides the Throat near the neck.

Reins, in all Diſeaſes, the left Salvatella, the Veins in the Glans of the Yard. In pain preſent or to come, the right Baſilick, then both Saphenaes. In plenitude, the Ham-vein or Ankle. In obſtruction, the Baſilick often, then the Saphena. To evacuate and mundifie, the Sciatica, to ſtrengthen the Veins between the Loins and Buttocks. In inflammation, the inward vein of the right Arm, if the right Kidney, ſuffer in the left, if the left Scabs, the Baſilick. Apoſthumes and Ulcers, the common vein if there be Repletion: or the Baſilick on the ſame ſide, if humors offend, or the

the Cephalick, if the matter be above. Or the Saphena on the same side, and the Ham-vein. In the Stone, the four veins above the Pecten, or the Sciatica.

Rheum, the Palate vein.

Rheum upon the Eyes sharp, the temporal Arteries must be opened.

S.

Sanguinis in blood abounding and unclean: open the Basilick or right Salvatella, or the little Toe when it is hot and cholerick: open both little Toe-veins. When there is Melancholly: open the veins between the Loins and Buttocks.

Scab

Scab or *Itch*: open both little Toe-veins.

Sciatica; the *Sciatica* vein on the ſame ſide, *Saphena* or Ham vein.

Speech hindered: the veins under the Tongue.

Sleep profound, firſt the *Cephalick*, then the Median.

Spatula or *Shoulder* diſeaſes, open the vein in the top of the Arm.

Spiration with difficulty and the like: that under the Tongue, the Median and *Salvatella*.

Spiration or breathing parts pained in Feavers: open the inward Vein in the Arm.

In *Spleen* diſeaſes: open the inward Vein in the left Arm, Gindegi; firſt the left *Baſilick*, then the *Salvatella*, or the *Sciatica* and *Saphena*.

Spondil

Spondil Diſeaſes: the Vein in the top of the Arm.

Spitting of blood: the Saphena, with ulcers, the inward Vein on the left arm.

Spitting of blood from Terms ſtopt: open the Baſilick twice or thrice, or the Saphena once.

Spitting of matter: the black vein on the ſame ſide.

In Sterility or barrenneſs from moiſture: both Saphena's.

Stomach paſſions: the Median, baſilick, and the vein of the under Lip.

Stomach Impoſthume: the right hand baſilick, if Plethory be firſt the Saphena, then the Baſilick or Median.

Stomachs evil Complexion with matter: the black vein, if there be Plethory.

Stomachs

Stomachs Orifice hurt the *Salvatella.*

Strangury: the two veins on the sides of the Pecten.

Stupour: first the *Basilick*, then the Cephalick, then that vein that is proper to the nummed Member.

Subet from blood: first the Cephalick, then the black vein.

Synanche or Quinzie: first the Humeraries under the Tongue, or both Cephalicks, then the Gindegi.

Syncope or *Swounding*: the vein in the Forehead.

Synoch Feaver simple and putrid: the inward vein of the right Arm.

T.

In *Tabes* or Conſumption : the inward left Vein. *See Phthiſis.*

Teneſmus : the right Baſilick, or the left, if there be repletion of blood.

Tertian burning, peſtilent, quotidian, conſtant or intermitting, and ſemitertian : open the inward vein in the right Arm.

Teſticles or the Stones, to empty the ſaphena. In diſeaſes of them, both the veins on the ſides of the Pecten, or that in the Knee. In pain, the ſaphena. *Tumor* and inflation, both ſaphenaes, the ſciatica, the Groyn-vein, both great *Toe* veins. In impoſthumes of

of the ſtones, the right Hand-veins, if pain or impoſthume be in the right ſide, after that the ſaphena on the ſame ſide, if the impoſthume be on both ſides, in both Hands. In a wound of the Teſticles: the Baſilick, eſpecially if there be repletion.

Thorax or Breaſt: open the internal Cephalick of the left Arm. See *Pectus* or Breaſt.

Tibiæ or Legs pained. The Ham or ſciatica vein.

Trembling of Heart. The ſaphena, then the Baſilick, thirdly apply Cupping-glaſſes to the left ſhoulder. In repletion, open the right baſilick, in vapors the left.

In *Triſtitia* or Sadneſs. The Cephalick.

Tumors

Tumors of all ſorts: the Groyn vein and Cephalick.

Tumors in the Armpits or ſhoulders: the inward vein of the left Arm.

Tumors of Tongue and Jaws: the right Cephalick.

Tuſſis or Cough: the Cephalick, if matter falls, or the black vein, if there be matter contained, or the baſilick, if the Liver being hot cauſe it, or the ſaphena, if the Terms be ſtopt.

If blood be coughed up: open the inward Vein on the left Arm.

V.

In *Varices*: open the ſciatica, ſaphena or Ham-vein.

Venter or Belly diſeaſes: the baſilick.

In Belly-flux. See *Diarrhæa* or *Fluxus*.

In *Vertigo* or Megrim: the Cephalick, Ham or Ankle-vein, or the Arteries behind the Ears.

Veſica or bladder offended: open the veins on each ſide the privities or ſaphena.

If it be impoſthumed: the left baſilick or left ſalvatella.

If inflamed: the upper veins in the Arm.

If a Stone in the bladder. See *Calculus*.

In *Virgæ* or the Yard diſeaſes: the

the ſciatica, ſaphena, Ham, the four veins above the Pecten, the baſilick on the ſame ſide. In inflammation, open the upper veins in the Arm. Tumor or Vlcer, both the great Toe-veins.

Viſus or Sight weakned from many ſpirits: firſt open the baſilick, then the Cephalick. if there be great repletion, take firſt the ſaphena. If it be from the ſpleen, open the left Cephalick. See *Oculus*.

Vomica or Impoſthumes: open the two veins in the little Toes.

Vomiting the Head, or black vein, or Baſilick, when there is Choler. If blood abound, open the left Baſilick or the ſaphena, if the Liver cauſe it, open the right baſilick.

Voice

Voice hurt: the ſalvatella or veins under the Tongue.

Urin difficult, the baſilick and then the ſaphena, or the veins on both ſides the privities. See *Micus* or Piſſing.

In *Uteri malis* or diſeaſes of the womb, open the ſalvatella of the left Hand, ſciatica or ſaphena. In inflammations of it, open the Ham or Ankle veins.

Uvula fallen: open the right Cephalick or Baſilick, if there be Repletion.

APHORISMES TO BE OBSERVED IN Blood-Letting.

Hippocrates *his Aphorisms concerning Phlebotomy.*

IF the Vessels be emptied as they should be, it doth good, and the Patient likes it well, if otherwise not. Therefore consider the Climate,

Climate, Time and Age, and Diſeaſes, when you ought to bleed or no.

All diſeaſes by repletion, are cured by Evacuation or Blood-letting, if large and violent, or much at the noſe.

If any be dumb on the ſudden, open the vein in the right arm. A Woman with child will miſcarry upon bleeding, and the ſooner as her child is older.

In acute diſeaſes open a vein, when the diſeaſe is vehement, and the patient in his youth and ſtrong.

The veins behind the Ears being opened, cauſe barrenneſs,

If you will let blood, by reaſon there is blood gathered together, to turn it from the place, do it at a great diſtance

from the part afflicted. The opening of the veins beneath in the Groyns, Thighs, Legs and Ankles, maketh men unfruitfull. It is good for a man to bleed sometimes: the time of bleeding begins at *February*, and again at *September*.

THE

THE

APHORISMES OF GALEN,

Concerning Bleeding.

THere are three considerations in Bloodletting, the vehemency of the disease, the youth of the Patient, and the strength of the Faculty.

Nor too young, nor too old are to be let blood.

They need no blood-letting that have any natural evacuation.

Many need bleeding after long Diseases by the three considerations mentioned.

We bleed when there is no fulness, when there is great pain, or in a Fracture or dislocation, or any contraction in a Joynt.

Bleeding requires strength agreable to the evacuation.

It is not good to bleed often in one year.

When you let blood, keep off far from the Artery.

Bleeding and Water-drinking are chief Remedies for containing Feavers.

When you will cure obstruc-

ions first open a Vein, though there be no fulness.

Necessity allows and commands blood-letting at any time or hour.

It is a good Remedy in continual Feavers to let blood till they faint, if the Patient be strong.

Two hours after bleeding the Patient may eat.

In bleeding in continual Feavers consider not the number of the daies, but only the strength.

If at a time of bleeding the Terms chance to flow, or the Hæmorrhoids, observe it, and if the quantity voided be sufficient, leave the whole business to Nature and that flux, but otherwise bleed a little.

These are the inconveniencies

that follow loſs of too much blood, Faintneſs, worſe habit of body, a colder temper, diſcolouring of the whole body, and falling into long deadly Diſeaſes.

In all Feavers bleed at the firſt if the Patient be ſtrong.

It is lawfull by bleeding to evacuate ſuperfluities in a Feaver.

In a Phlegmon of the Liver, the blood that flows thicker muſt be let out by opening the internal vein in the right Arm.

In a Phrenzy and Lethargy, bleed at firſt coming of it.

In a Carbuncle bleed till they faint.

In great Diſeaſes, alwaies bleed, but with reſpect to the age and the ſtrength.

You

You must bleed plentifully in a Lassitude with a Phlegmon, sometimes till they faint.

After bleeding you must not presently refresh the Patient.

Abstain from bleeding when the blood is good and little, and other humors are abundant; but when it is contrary let blood.

If you forbear bleeding by reason of the age or for fear, let the Patient purge the more.

To open the Hemorrhoids, or provoke Terms, or open the Ankle-vein, and then purge is good with bleeding in the Arm.

When blood abounds, it muſt not preſently be let out: for faſting, ſlender diet, looſnes of belly, or purging, or bathing often, or exerciſe alone, or much rubbing will abate it.

After the opportunity of bleeding is paſſed, other evacuations are dangerous, when there are excrements either in the Brain or the Inſtruments of the Spirits.

Bleeding muſt be at the beginning of Diſeaſes, and ſometimes purging.

Bleeding is a common way to cure diſeaſes by repletion.

Bleeding whatſoever, or whereſoever, or howſoever done, equally evacuateth the whole body.

THE

THE

APHORISMS

OF

Cornelius Celsus

Out of his Book 2. Chap. 9.

THere is scarce a Disease in which bleeding is not allowed.

It is an old custome to let blood young men and women not with Child.

But not Children and old folks,

folks, and Women with Child, for the Ancients thought the first and last age could not endure this kind of help, and were perswaded that if a Woman with Child should be let blood, she would abort: but after this, Custome hath shewed that it is otherwise; for it is not material what age the party is of, or what is in the body, but what strength the Patient is of.

Therefore if a Youth be weak, or if the woman be not with Child, and be also weak; it is not good to let blood, for so the strength that remains will be taken away: but a strong Boy or old Man, and a hearty strong Woman with Child may be cured by bleeding according to *Celsus*.

But

But the Phyſitian may be deceived if unskilful, becauſe in thoſe ages there is leſs ſtrength.

A Woman with Child hath need of ſtrength after her cure, not onely for her ſelf but to ſuſtain the Child.

The chief art is to conſider the ſtrength of a Child, old Man, or Woman with Child.

There is difference to be obſerved between a fat and a lean body, a ſtrong and a weak.

The thin bodies have more blood, the full bodies have more fleſh.

They endure the loſs of blood better, and a fat man is ſooner diſturbed with it, if it be too much.

Therefore

Therefore the ſtrength of the body is better to be found by the Veins than the Form.

Nor are theſe only to be conſidered; but the Diſeaſe, what kind it is, whether abundance or want of matter hurteth, whether the body be corrupt or ſound.

For if the matter be wanting, or be ſound, that is another thing: but if it offend in plenty or be corrupt, it can no way be better helped than by bleeding.

Therefore in a vehement Feaver when the body is red, and the veins are ſwollen, bleeding is required.

But if the Feaver be vehement, and you let blood in the heigth of it, you kill the Patient.

Therefore expect a remiſſion: if it decreaſeth not, but hath ceaſed

ceaſed to decreaſe and you hope for no remiſſion, then though it be worſe bleeding than before, avoid not the opportunity.

Sometimes make two daies work of it, if there be neceſſity, for it is better firſt to refreſh the Patient, and then to do it throughly, then to ſpend all the ſtrength at once.

If you bleed for the whole body, open the Arm, if for a part, bleed in that part or near it. But this cannot be done every where, but in the Temples, Arms, or about the Ankles.

Some ſay that blood muſt be drawn far off from the part affected. For that will divert the courſe of the matter, and take away that which offendeth.

But that is falſe. For it empti-

eth

tieth the neareſt part firſt, and blood flows thither from the remote while it bleeds: when it is ſtopt it will not be drawn. And experience ſhews, that if the Head be broken, that it is beſt to bleed in the Arm.

If there be a fault in the ſhoulder, the contrary Arm is to be blooded, becauſe if there be any evil, the part that is affected will ſooner receive it. Sometimes blood is diverted when it breaks out in one part, and you let blood in an other. And it ceaſeth to flow by applying things that ſtop to the part, firſt bleeding, and giving it another vent.

Though bleeding be eaſie to an Artiſt, yet it is hard to an ignorant perſon. For the vein

is

is Joyned to the Arteries and the Nerves to them. Therefore if the Lancet touch the Nerve, there is ſtretching of the Nerve, which is grievous.

But an Artery cut, neither grows together, nor will be healed, but ſometimes cauſeth a violent flux, but if a Vein be cut, the heads or orifices being preſſed down the blood ſtoppeth.

If the Lancet be fearfully applied, it only cuts the Skin and not the Vein.

The Vein muſt be cut in the middle out of which when blood flows you muſt obſerve the colour and habit of body; for if blood be thick and black, it is bad and fitto be loſt.

If

If it be red and ſhining, it is ſound, and the loſs of it (inſtead of profit) hurteth, therefore it muſt be ſtopt.

But theſe things cannot happen to a Phyſitian that knows what Body ought to loſe Blood.

If it be all black, let it often out, and bleed not again, if you have enough before fainting.

Tie up the Arm with a Pledget dipt in cold water, and open the vein with your nail the next day, for the new Eſcar will eaſily come off, and it will bleed again.

But whether it be in the firſt or ſecond day, that blood which firſt was thick and black, begins to wax red and clear, there is enough taken; therefore let the Vein

Vein be preſently bound up, and kept ſo till there be a ſtrong Eſchar which will quickly be in a Vein. This *Celſus*.

THE APHORISMES

Of Arnoldus de Villa nova *out of his Book of the Regiment of Health.*

AFter Bathing, or Venery, or great Exerciſe, bleed not by any means:

And alſo after a long ſickneſs. they which ſerve in hot houſes, and

and take great pains in their calling to resolve the Body, must not be let blood.

Bleed not in very hot nor very cold Weather.

The Spring and Autumn are best times to let blood in.

Bleed not in a pestilent Air, cloudy, or stormy Weather, or when the South-wind blows.

In Summer bleed at eight in the morning, in Winter at noon.

Let young men bleed in the first quarter of the Moon, and old in the last.

Sanguine Men must bleed in the first quarter, Cholerick in the second, Phlegmatick in the third, and Melancholick in the fourth.

If

If the Moon be in a sign with an evil aspect, or to any member, bleed not in that member.

In *Aries*, bleed the Head, in *Gemini*, the Arms, in *Cancer*, the Median, in *Sagitarius*, the Thigh, in *Aquarius*, the Legs and Thighs, and in *Pisces*, the Feet. The other parts are safe at any time.

If the Moon be in *Taurus*, *Virgo*, *Capricorn*, it is bad to let blood, if in *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, *Pisces*, indifferent, if in *Aries*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius* or *Aquarius* it is good.

Let Drunkards and Gluttons, and those that are filled to loathing, abstain from Bleeding.

If any want Blood-letting and neglect it, there will be Imposthumes

humes inward and outward, the great and ſmall ſcab, the Ring-worm, Synochus, Meazles, Apoplexy and Palſie, ſmall Pox and ſpitting of Blood, Quinzy, Plague, ſudden Death and Leproſie, and generally all ſickneſs of much Blood or corruption of blood: & they that are inclinable to ſuch Diſeaſes, let them not neglect phlebotomy.

There are many evils by bleeding unreaſonably. From often bleeding come Obſtructions, Dropſies, Age haſtneth on, the Appetite decaies and Stomach, weakneſs of Heart and Liver, Trembling and Palſie, and weakneſs of all virtues both Natural and Animal.

He that is very muſculous and fleſhy by accident, and he that is extenuated,

extenuated, & they which uſe to diet that breeds much blood, and live in idleneſs and pleaſure, and dwell in Countries where there is little reſolution, and that eat much fleſh roaſted, and drink ſweet Wines, and uſe Baths, and no copulation, and exerciſe little, are more to bleed than others, and they who faſt and eat melancholick meats are to bleed leſs.

When Phlebotomy is uſed to evacuate and in a place near the Dieaſe or the part where it is, then the firſt blood ought to be worſe than the 2d. & the ſecond than the third, and if the contrary happen, there is ſtill need of bleeding & phyſick. But in ſome bodies that need little bleeding, it often happens that the firſt is better than

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than the ſecond, and then you may bleed again preſently.

Before bleeding it is good to exerciſe, move and watch to make it move better. The Member to bleed is to be rub'd and heated, and waſhed with warm Water, to make the Vein plainer and the blood freer.

The Chyrurgion muſt be young, expert, and of quick ſight, not trembling or drunk.

If a weak-hearted Patient, or one very faint is to bleed, let him firſt eat Bread and drink aſtringent Wine.

They whoſe Blood is thick, immovable, and the Veins hidden, muſt be bathed ſome daies before, except the body be very Plethoriek.

Before

Before bleeding let the Belly and Bladder be free.

In thoſe that have an Impoſthume bleed while the colour of it changeth: but when there is a ſimple plenitude without an Impoſthume, expect not the change of blood, for the blood may be all alike, or good.

If the *Blood* be whitiſh and thin, loſe but little.

In Summer and Spring bleed in the right ſide, in Autumn and Winter in the left.

In a venemous matter, bleed on the ſame ſide.

When there is great neceſſity open the ſame Vein twice in a day, or when you have not taken enough.

If after the Vein is opened the blood will not flow, then it is

good to cough and hawk, and clap the Patient upon the Shoulders.

Touch the Blood as it comes forth, if it be cold, ſtop it preſently, and alſo if it be very hot and thin, for in both caſes, you may fear ſwounding.

Take a drop of blood upon the Nail, if it flow off, and ſtand not firm, it is wateriſh, and muſt be preſently ſtopped.

Or drop it into water, if it ſink, it is too thick, and if it diſperſe and ſwim, it is too watery, if it be in a mean, it is good.

After bleeding, Exerciſe not that day, but rejoyce at home, nor Bath that day, and uſe no Venery till the fourth day, nor ſleep in the day.

Conſider

Conſider alſo the ſubſtance of the Blood, it is either melancholick, phlegmatick, ſanguine, pure, cholerick, or watery.

Melancholy is the dregs of blood, it is black, and in the bottom of the Poringer, and when there is too much of this, it is no good ſign, then we may judge that the Patient is ſad, envious, and curious, covetous, fearful and poor-ſpirited, ſuch muſt uſe things to cleanſe and increaſe blood.

Flegm is white, ſlimy, unſavory, like whites of Eggs, and it is in the blood next above the Melanchoiy, this muſt not be too much, and if there be much of it, we judge him to be flegmatick, naturally ſleepy, rude, and dull to action, and to

ſpit much, but there ought to be more of this than of Melancholy.

Then follows pure blood, it ought to be of a purple colour, reddiſh or ruddy, of this there ought to be more, if there be much of it the Patient is ſanguine, and free, amiable and cheerful, laughing and of a red colour, bold and bountifull.

Then follows Choler which is the froath of Blood, of a Saffron-colour, with glittering red, there ought to be leſs of this than of blood or flegm, and more than of melancholy.

If therefore there be a great quantity of this, we may judge the party cholerick, and by conſequence crafty, deceitful, wrathfull, bold and prodigal,

apt

apt for action, watchful and ſubtile.

Moreover you muſt conſider the watery ſubſtance that ſwims at top when the blood is congealed, as whey when milk is curdled, and it is like Vrine, if it be put into a Glaſs, and when this water is like the Vrine of a ſound man whoſe blood it is, it is good, otherwiſe not.

And when this water is ſeparated more perfectly from the blood, the better it is, and the better is the digeſtion and decoction in the Liver. And the contrary.

This water muſt be in the blood to make it thin, that it may paſs more free through the great Veins and ſmall, and ſo come to the members.

Therefore it is not good that blood ſhould be without this water.

For it wanted ſhew, drineſs and thickneſs of blood, this is in ſuch as faſt much, and watch, and eat dry and hot meats, and that ſtudy and exerciſe much, and in ſome that are well.

Moreover it is not good that too much water be in the blood, for it would ſhew defect of digeſtion, either in reſpect of meat or drink, or in reſpect of the parts that cannot convert the meat into blood, and it ſhewes alſo too much coldneſs and moiſtneſs of blood, and weakneſs of body.

Hence it is that they who have cold Stomachs, and Livers, and Veins, and eat cold and moiſt Meats, and much, and

eſpecially

especially drink much, and exercise little, and fast not, nor watch, have such blood.

Also in Blood there is a fleshy Substance declining to white, for the Blood beginning to whiten in the Veins, because they further digestion to convert it into Members proceeds in whitening. This digestion begins in the great veins, and ends in the small with the Members of the third digestion, namely at the outward solid Members of the whole Body.

This Substance is flesh like, & appears manifestly in Blood after it is washed, & the fatter, moister, or more watery the blood is, the less there is in it of this substance, and the thicker (except it exceed the temper) and

leſs fat, and without water, the more of this fleſhy ſubſtance is to be ſeen.

Therefore from a great quantity of this white ſubſtance, is ſignified the good digeſtion in the Veins, and the pliableneſs of the Blood to turn into Members, eſpecially when you feel it with your hands. And when there are no great things contained in it, that are not hard, but will crumble with the fingers. For by ſuch there is ſignified an inclination to a Leproſie.

Moreover if thou wouldſt know the ſubſtance of the whole blood, cut it when it is congealed with a knife or thin ſtick, and if it reſiſt not but cut eaſily, it ſignifies the ſubtility of the blood; but if it divide with difficulty, then

then it ſignifies ſlimineſs and groſſneſs of Blood.

And if Blood will not be cut, though it be eaſily divided, as it is in Oyl, and water and other moiſt things which are eaſily divided, though not cut, that blood is too thin, and that thinneſs argues want of digeſtion.

And when blood is eaſily pricked but not cut then it is ſlimie, and that blood is commonly flegmatick.

And when it is cut but with reſiſtance, then the blood is groſs, but not viſcous or clammy.

You muſt conſider alſo of the colour of blood, for if in one part of the Poringer it appear of one colour, and in another of another colour, as in a Pidgeons

neck, it ſignifies diverſities of evil humors.

Therefore we muſt conſider the true fixed colour of the blood; it is red and purple, not dark red, and that argues good blood.

If it be a glittering red, it argues predominant choler, and alſo if it be like Saffron. If it be freathy, it ſhews wind, If it be white or livid, or blew, it ſignifies cold and predominant flegm, and eſpecially if the blood be ſlimie, and there are other ſigns of flegm.

Theſe colours may come from burning, as appears in conſumptive and leperous perſons.

Green ſignifies burning, and eſpecially of choler.

Black and Blew, ſignifies natural

natural melancholy, or that which is burnt.

You muſt alſo conſider the taſt, for it ought to be ſweet, if it be unſavory, it ſignifies flegm predominant, if bitter, choler, if ſower or brackiſh, melancholy and ſour flegm, if it be ſalt, it ſignifies ſalt flegm and aduſtion of humors.

The ſcent is alſo to be conſidered, if it be ſweet and pleaſant, it is good; if it ſtink, it ſhews great putrefaction in the humors.

Moreover if blood drawn do quickly coagulate or congeal, it is too groſs, if it be long and ſlow to congeal, it is too thin and undigeſted.

If it be in a mean, the blood is indifferent.

APHO-

APHORISMS OF *Avicen*, *Rhasis*, *Aetius*, *Montagnanus*, *Savanarola*, and *Damascen* & others.

THey that use much Blood-letting in Youth are cured after sixty sooner than others, and their natural heat is choaked, especially if they are of a cold complexion.

They

They who dwell in the fourth or ſixth climate, may loſe more blood than they that live in the ſeventh, firſt, ſecond or third.

They who have weak Stomachs, and cold weak Hearts and Livers, and Cold, and have cold Diſeaſes, muſt not be let blood, nor melancholick perſons, except their veins be ſwollen. Nor pale, lean, ſtarved, or ſuch as eat melancholick food, nor ſuch as uſe too much Venery, nor ſuch as have a Dyſentery or Iliack, or are much bound in Belly, nor ſuch as have not bodies prepared, nor ſuch as are ſeventy, except they be ſtrong, and have broad full veins, and uſed it, and when there is neceſſity.

At ſixty open not the Cephalick.

At fifty open not the Median.

At ſeventy take heed of opening the black vein.

It is good for phlegmatick perſons to open a Vein when the Moon is in *Aries* or *Sagitarius*.

For Melancholick, when ſhe is in *Libra* or *Aquarius*.

For Cholerick, when ſhe is in *Cancer* or Piſces.

In the New and Full, abſtain from Phlebotomy.

Let youths from fourteen to twenty five, bleed in the firſt quarter.

From twenty five to thirty five, in the ſecond.

From thirty five to ſixty five, in the third quarter of the Moon.

Bleed in the morning when the Sun is risen after an hour, two or more of sleep.

After noon, open the Head, Hand, and Feet veins, and the Arms in the morning.

Let old and sick people eat Broath and drink Wine an hour or two before.

They who sweat easily and often, want blood-letting.

Usual accustomed Bleeding is not to be omitted without danger.

After Bleeding, drink thin and good Wine: avoid Mead, Ale, Fish, and what breeds bad blood.

Bleeding when there is no necessity doth more hurt than good.

After

After Bleeding, avoid bad Air, eat white Bread, well baked Veal, Hens, Chickens, Lamb, rear Eggs, and that which breeds good humors and blood, drink pure Wine clear and thin, abstain from Cheese, Milk, Herbs, Fish, Ale, and Meath, Anger, Sadness and Copulation.

FINIS.

OF CUPPING AND SCARIFYING,

And Diſeaſes cured thereby.

The Time and Age of Cupping and Scarifying.

SCarifie not before four years, nor after ſixty. Cup not nor ſcarifie in the full or new Moon. It is good when the Moon is in

in *Cancer*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*: but not in other ſigns. It is good in the ſecond or third hour of the day, and after an hour they may eat and drink.

Let the Body or part to be ſcarified, be waſhed an hour, or half an hour with hot water before and rubbed.

It is good to uſe Cupping-glaſſes after evacuation of the Body. For it is not good in Plethory, or to any part that hath a flegmon.

THE

THE

Use and *Profit*

OF

CUPPING

In General.

Cupping without Scarification

Is good to turn an Impofthume from a noble part to an ignoble or inferior part. To draw heat to a Member weakned by cold. Againſt the Cholick, if applied below or above

above the Navel. To take away pain. Againſt Diſlocations. To draw out that which lieth deep to the skin outward. To evacuate wind and humors. To ſtop the flux and Hæmorrhoids. To heat a member, and to draw blood and heat it. To reduce a Member into its place. Againſt pain of the matrix, if they be faſtned under the Navel, and the woman ſit warm with them upon her. Againſt extraordinary flux of the Terms, if applied under both Breaſts an hour or more. Againſt Bleeding at the Noſe, applied to the Liver, if the right Noſtril bleed, and upon the Spleen, if the left. Againſt a peſtilent Botch to draw venom from within. Againſt a Rupture in the groyn. To divert blood that floweth

floweth immoderately from any part or place. To ſtop the fluxes of the ſtomach. To ſtop blood, applied to the oppoſite parts. To attract blood, extract poyſon. Againſt a cold Stomach, if applied to it. To remove Wind.

The

The uſe of Cupping-glaſſes with or without Scarification, according to Places and Parts.

Cupping-glaſſes upon the Head; are good

Againſt Madneſs, Dizineſs, Baldneſs, Scabs in the Eyes, Bothor, ſticking out of the nap of the Neck, and other Diſeaſes.

They hurt.

The Underſtanding, Memory. Cauſe aſtoniſhment, and haſten madneſs in dry Brains.

Cupping-glaſſes to the Forehead are good

Againſt pain in the hinder-part of the Noſe, Head, heavi-

neſs

neſs of Head and ſwelling, diſeaſe of the Brain, madneſs and doting.

They are good to the Forehead, for the face

In old diſeaſes of it. Impetigo, Ulcers, Leproſie, Scabs, Morphew.

And alſo diſeaſes of the Eyes and Megrim. But

They hurt

The Reaſon and Underſtanding.

Under the Chin, they are good:

Againſt Puſtles and Tumors in the Mouth, Tooth-diſeaſes and Gums. Spots in the Face, and the like. Againſt the Infirmities

Infirmities in the Skin. Of the Head, Throat, Jaws, Cheeks.

Applied to the Back-bone between the Neck and Shoulders.

Againſt diſeaſes in the Head, Face, Neck, Teeth, Noſtrils, Eyes and Mouth, Heavineſs, Impetigo, Quinzie, and are inſtead of opening the Cephalick or Median. But

They hurt

The Memory, and make the Head ſhake.

Applied

Applied between the Shoulders, right againſt the Heart and Stomach, they are good.

Againſt diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Neck, Shoulders. Againſt Aſthma, Cramp, Trembling of Heart from blood, and diſeaſes in the Throat, and are inſtead of opening the Baſilick. But

They hurt

The Stomach and Heart, and make a trembling without blood.

Under the Breaſt, they are good

Againſt diſeaſes thereof, and Aſthma.

Upon the Liver.

If it be dry or inflamed.

Upon the Back,

Againſt Diſeaſes there.

Upon the Stomach they are good,

Againſt Tumor in it, cold and ſoul humors.

Upon the Hands.

Againſt all diſeaſes of the Head, Eyes and Ears.

Upon the Kidneys and Reins.

Againſt Impoſthumes of the Hips and Scabs, and Hæmorrhoids, Gout, Leproſie, Itch and Scabs of the back, Wind in the Mother, and other cold wind in the bladder, diſeaſes of the Thighs, and all parts beneath.

Under the Navel,

Againſt diſeaſes of the Matrix, Cholick and Gripings.

To the Hypochondria.

To ſtop bleeding at the Noſe, and Womb.

To the Loyns.

They provoke the Hęmorrhoids, take

take pain from the Back, Mother and Loyns, Scabs from the Thighs, Impoſthumes and Tumors, and allay Venery or Luſt.

Upon the Buttocks.

They cleanſe the Blood of the whole Body, and are good for the ſides, Loyns, and Breaſt, and abate Luſt.

Before in the Hipps.

They are good againſt Impoſthumes in the Stones, and ſtarting forth of the Ribs and Hips.

To the hinder part of the head.

They are good againſt Impoſthumes, Strains in the Buttocks.

Under the Ham.

Againſt beating in the Ham from hot humors, Againſt Strain and Ulcers in the Legs and Feets

To the Thighs.

They are good for the whole body, againſt ſwollen and Impoſthumed Buttocks, pains in the Kidneys, and Bladder, Fluxes in the Eyes, Diſeaſes in the head. Againſt hot burning Impoſthumes in the Knees, Evils in the Breaſt and back. Impoſthumes in the Cods, applied inward to the Groyn. Againſt wounds in the Hip, and Thighs. Againſt old pain in the Mother, and to purge it from ſuperfluities. Againſt Impoſthumes in the Hands and Strains, applied behind. To provoke Hęmorrhoids, and the Terms, they cleanſe the Blood and take away Plethory, and are as good as any blood-letting.

To the ſoals of the Feet.

They provoke the Terms, are good againſt the Sciatica, Gout, megrim, and inſtead of Phlebotomy in the Feet-veins.

A Catalogue of the Diſeaſes to be cured by Scarification and Cupping.

A.

AGainſt *Anthæ* apply them between both.

Angina or Quinzy, apply them often to the Shoulder with Scarification, and cup the Thighs.

Anus or Arſe-hole hot Impoſthume,

impoſthume, Cup the Loyns and the upper part of the Buttocks.

Anus or Fundament out: Cup the muſcles of the back.

Apoplexy: Cup and Scarifie Neck and Shoulders, and the Thighs.

Apoſthumes and ſtrains in the Buttocks; Cup the Hips behind.

Aſthma: Scarifie between the Shoulders where the Neck and the Back joyn together.

Aurium or the Ears diſeaſes: Cup in the Wriſts and under the hinder part of the Head on both ſides the Neck.

For Ears bleeding. Cup upon the Shoulders.

B.

Baſilick vein is as good as opened when the Cupping-glaſſes are applied between the Shoulders

Shoulders under the Neck, where it is joyned to the Back.

Bothor: Cupping behind in the Head or Pole, or before in the Head about the Crown, or above the Forehead is good againſt it.

C.

Canicies or Baldneſs: Cup behind in the Head, and in the Crown before, or above the Forehead.

Cephalick vein is good as opened, if you apply Cupping-glaſſes upon the top of the Head behind, near the Veins on the ſides of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Capitis or Head-diſeaſes, are cured by Cupping the Neck & Shoulders with Scarification, and by Cupping upon the top of the

hinder part of the Head near the two Veins in the ſide of the Neck that aſcend to the Head, or by Cupping with Scarification in the Wriſts.

The Head is cleanſed by Cupping under the Chin.

And upon the Fundament, Cupping draws from the Head.

Trembling of the Head: by Cupping upon the top of the hinder part of the Head, near the two Veins in the ſide of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

For pain in the Head behind, Scarifie the Forehead.

Cholick, againſt its pain, Cup upon the Navel.

Cordis or Heart-trembling, Scarifie between the Shoulders.

Corpus or body is refreſhed, by Cupping the Fundament.

Coxæ

Coxæ or Hips, are cured of Impoſthumes, Scabs and Strains, by Cupping within ſide, or on the Loyns, or that part that contains five Spondils.

For the two internal parts of the Hips, Cup between the two *Anchæ*.

Crurum or Thighs, are cured of Scabs, Vlcers and Strains by Cupping before in the Hips, and Scarifying under both Knees.

D.

Delirium to cure, Scarifie the Neck and Shoulders.

Dentium dolioribus, or Tooth-ach, Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins on the ſides of the Neck that aſcend to the Head.

Diarrhœa: to cure, Cup upon

the Region of the Spleen.

Diſpnæa or difficult Breathing; Cup the Shoulders.

Dolor to allay, Cup upon the part.

Dorſi dolores or Back-pains, upon the Loyns and back.

Dolor of the Shoulders: Cup upon the part between the Shoulder-blades under the Neck, where the Neck is joyned to the back.

Dolor of the Throat: Cup in the ſame place upon the Throat.

Dolor of the Cholick; Cup upon the Navel.

E.

Againſt *Elephantiaſis:* Cup the Loyns or in the part that contains five Spondils. Alſo Scarifie the Thighs and Feet.

Epilepſie: firſt Cup the Thighs, and

and then the part where the Neck is joyned to the Cranium, or Cup the *S*houlder-blades.

F.

Against Face-evils: Cup under the Chin, and upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two Veins in the side of the Neck that ascend to the Head.

Feavers are certainly cured by *S*carification upon the back-bone with ten or twelve Cupping-glasses.

Flux and blood that corrodes beneath: Cup with *S*carification upon the buttocks at the bottom of the Loyns: or use Cupping without *S*carification upon the same parts, and about the Navel, and about the right and left Hypochondria.

G. Gums-

G.

Gums evils, ſcarifie under the Chin, Gibboſity, cup the buttocks or the Brawn of the Thighs.

Gullet evil or pain: cup between the ſhoulder-blades under the neck where it is joyned to the Back.

Gutter or Throat, cup under the chin.

H.

Hæmorrhoids to move: cup the Loyns.

Hæmorrhoids to ſtop: cup between the ſhoulders without ſcarification or with, or about the Loyns and Reins which is better.

Humerorum dolores or the ſhoulder-pain: cup between the ſhoulder-blades under the neck where it is joyned to the Back.

I.

Jaundies yellow, cup upon the Liver, under the right ſhoulder, or under the Ribs.

Jecoris or Liver-diſeaſes ſcarifie in the Region of the Liver.

Liver-Inflamed and the like, ſcarifie the right Hypochondrium.

Iliack Paſſion: cup the upper part of the Belly.

Inſaniam or Madneſs: ſcarifie neck and ſhoulders, & before in the head about the crown, and above the Fore-head.

Incontinency: ſcarifie buttocks and Loyns.

Inteſtines evil: cup the Fundament.

Oſſis exitum or bone out of joynt cup upon the *Anchæ*.

L.

Againſt *Lactis abundantia*, too much milk, ſcarifie the thighs.

Luſt,

Luſt, Scarifie the Loyns and Buttocks. *Linguæ Magnitudinem* or Tongue too big: Cup and Scarifie upon the ſhoulders in the Neck.

Tongue Impoſthume: Scarifie behind the Ears, or Cup under the Chin and Neck.

Lippitudo or Blear eydneſs: Scarifie Neck and ſhoulders.

Loyns diſeaſes: Scarrifie the upper part of the buttocks and the bottom of the Loyns.

M.

Mandibles to mundifie, Cup under the Chin.

Againſt Madneſs: Scarifie Neck and ſhoulders, or Cup above the Forehead.

Mother diſeaſes: Scarifie the Thighs below, and Cup the Navel and againſt the Knees.

Mother

Mother windy: Cup the Loyns or that part that contains five spondils immediately among the twelve.

Mother fallen and suffocated; Cup the Groyns, Hips and Pecten.

Menstrua or Terms to provoke, Cup the Thighs and upon the Heels, and the muscles of the Legs, properly for fat Women, also in the bending of the Ham, or between the Thighs to the Privities.

Menstrua to stop, Cup under the breasts with and without Scarification, let the Glasses be great, and they be applied upon both Anchę.

Against *Menstrua alba* or whites, scarifie the buttocks, it is good also against corruption of the Menstrua.

Miscum

Mictum sanguinis or pissing of blood: Cup upon the Reins, bowels, Pecten, and Anchæ, especially about the bladder.

N.

Against Nose and Nostrils evils, Cup upon the top of the hinder part of the Head near the two veins in the side of the Neck ascending to the head.

Nose ulcer: Cup in the nape of the neck with scarification.

Nose-bleeding: Cup the shoulders and Buttocks with light scarification also upon the Liver, without scarification, if the right nostril bleed, and upon the spleen, if the left, and upon both, if from both: or upon the sumen which is best. Also upon the Thighs within: Also upon the neck and shoulders with light scarification. If

If the flux be Arterial: cup upon the Region of the heart and the neck.

Natibus or Buttocks, if in them there be an Impoſthume or Puſh, Cup behind in the *Coxæ*.

O.

Againſt *Oculorum*, of Eyes all Diſeaſes, ſcarifie the top of the Forehead, the Crown and neck, and in both Wriſts.

Againſt ſcabs about the Eyes, Dulneſs, Inflammation, Tears and the like evils: ſcarifie neck and ſhoulders, or between the ſhoulder blades.

Againſt *Omnia vitia corporis* or all evils in the body: cup and ſcarifie the buttocks and upon the Fundament.

Ophthalmy, cup the ſhoulders.

Againſt *Oris Apoſtomata* or Impoſthumes in the Mouth, Vlcers

Puſtles, Tumors, Scarifie the extremities of the Ears, and cup under the Chin and Neck.

Againſt ſtink of Mouth, Cup between the Shoulder-blades.

P.

Againſt *Palphebrarum* or Eye-brows, Heavineſs, Thickneſs, or Scabs: Cup betwen the ſhoulders, and upon the Thighs, and in the Spatula's and nape of the Neck.

Pannus: ſcarifie the Neck.

Againſt *Pectoris vitia* or Diſeaſes of the Breaſt Impoſthumes, and Bloody Evils: ſcarifie under the Breaſt or between the two ſhoulder-blades where the Neck is joyned to the Back.

Againſt *Pedum Scabia* or Scabs in the Feet and Tumors: Cup and ſcarifie under both Hams.

Againſt

Againſt Feet inwardly pained: ſcarifie the Loyns.

To bleed the Feet, ſcarifie under both Ankles.

Peripneumony: Cup and ſcarifie the Buttocks.

Againſt Phrenzies: Scarifie the Neck and ſhoulders, and Cup the ſhoulders and Buttocks.

Pleuriſie: Cup between the ſhoulders and the Buttocks and Thighs, and under the part pained with and without ſcarification.

Poplitis or Ham-beating from hot humors, Cup in the Ham.

Podagram or Gout: Cup between the two Anche or under both Hams, or in the Loyns, or in the part that contains the five immediate ſpondils, or upon both the Alchab.

Pupil'a

Pupilla dilated: Cup the neck & ſhoulders, or ſcarifie the Ear.

Purge the whole body, and refreſh by Scarification in the Buttocks and Fundament.

Againſt Reaſon confuſed: cup the hinderpart of the head, which lieth upon the ground, when a man lieth with his Face upwards, or cup the forepart of the head, about the crown, or above the forehead.

Reins ſcabby and impoſthumed: cup the Reins and buttocks, and the ſhoulder-bones.

Rupture in the Groyn, cup between the two *Anchæ*.

S.

Sanguinem mundificare, to cleanſe the blood: cup the thighs.

Saphena, its opening to ſupply: cup in the thighs near the privities.

Againſt

Againſt ſcabs: ſcarifie *Loyns* and buttocks.

Scabs of the Feet and *Legs*: ſcarifie under both Hams.

Sciatica, cup upon both Alchabs and Anchaes.

Spaſm from blood, cup between both ſhoulder-bones, where the neck and back joyn together.

Spleen-diſeaſes, ſcarifie the left Hypochondrion or place of the ſpleen.

Againſt *Spirandi difficultatem* or difficulty of breathing: cup and ſcarifie between the ſhoulder-bones:

Spitting of blood and matter, cup upon the buttocks, and about the Reins, or between the ſhoulder-bones under the neck, where it is joyned to the back.

Stomach diſeaſes and weakneſs, cup the ſhoulders if the pain be

be great, if the matter be thick, Scarifie the Buttocks. Alſo apply a great Cupping-glaſs, to the mouth of the Stomach, or between the Shoulder blades.

Againſt *S*tomachs, evil complexion with the matter, Cup the Thighs, Buttocks, with Scarification.

Stomachs Impoſthume, apply to it Cupping-glaſſes with ſcarification to draw the flux of the matter to the contrary part.

Supercilliorum or Eye-brows heavineſs: Cup upon the Nocra, or between the ſhoulder-bones.

T.

Againſt Teſticles impoſthumated: Cup before in the Hips.

To draw from the whole body, Cup the Fundament.

Againſt Trembling of the Head

Head or ſhaking. Cup the top of the hinder part of the *Head* near the two Veins in the ſide of the neck aſcending to the Head.

Trembling of the Heart, apply Cupping-glaſſes to the left ſhoulder.

Tumor of the Gums and Mouth, Cup upon the Chin.

Againſt *Taſſim* or Cough, Cup between the two ſhoulder-bones where the neck is joyned to the Back. V.

Varices, Cup the Buttocks.

Vein Median, opening ſupplied, if you Cup between the ſhoulder-blades.

Vein cephalick ſupplied, Cup upon the top of the hinder part of the *Head*, near the two veins in the ſide of the Neck aſcending to the Head. Vein

Vein basilick supplied, by Cupping between the two Shoulder-blades under the Neck where it is joyned to the Back.

Against Venery, Scarifie the Loyns and Buttocks.

Ventosity of Belly: Cup the Navel.

Ventricle-diseases, Scarifie between the shoulders.

Vertigo, Cup upon the shoulders, or the hinder part of the Head, or upon the Crown before on the top of the Forehead.

Vesicæ or Bladder-Imposthumes, Scarifie the Fundament.

Vesicæ or Bladder-wind, Cup the Reins or that the part that contains the five immediate Spondils and under both Hams.

Against *Visus* or sight weak, Scarifie the Neck.

Ulcers: the Loyns and Reins.

Ulcers of Legs and Feet; the Hams.

Vomiting; Cup the Shoulders with Scarification.

FINIS.